

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907.

No. 21

## The Chaotic Condition of the Municipal Government.

To-day San Francisco faces a situation that is without parallel in the history of American cities. At a time when our people should be united in the work of rehabilitating our city we are confronted with a chaotic condition in our city government that is paralyzing industry and exciting among our citizens prejudices and differences that cannot but retard the work of rehabilitation so well begun, and cast a blight on our industries at a time when they most need support.

This unfortunate situation arises through the clash of political interests caused by the revolutionary procedure of the so-called "graft prosecution" in attempting to seize the city government—ostensibly for the purpose of turning rascals out of office and placing there men of intelligence and integrity. In carrying out this program,—or in attempting to carry it out,—the coterie of officials and citizens known collectively as the "graft prosecutors" saw fit to retain in office confessed bribe-takers—men who have been acting as mere puppets in the hands of the "graft prosecution" and in the most trivial matters fear to act as their own judgment dictates.

This revolutionary policy reached a climax last Tuesday, when Judge Dunne of the Superior Court formally notified the Board of Supervisors that Eugene E. Schmitz, thrice elected Mayor of San Francisco, had been convicted of felony and consequently had forfeited the Mayoralty. Acting under instructions of the "graft prosecution"—instructions which they dared not disobey—the confessed bribe-taking Supervisors proceeded to elect one of their number Mayor, and the following day this man publicly confessed on the witness stand in the Superior Court that he was a bribe-taker.

The "graft prosecution" has sought to excuse this shameful procedure by declaring that it was an "emergency measure," and that the confessed bribe-taker would be replaced within a few days by any citizen named by a convention of thirty—fifteen representatives of commercial organizations and fifteen representatives of labor organizations.

This program, without question, was agreed

upon after the gentlemen composing the "graft prosecution" had failed to agree among themselves on a nominee to present to the obedient Supervisors with instructions to elect him Mayor—the elephant they had undertaken to nurse had become too balky, and, in the parlance of the street, they concluded to "pass the buck" to thirty citizens.

And now it appears that the groups of citizens selected to coddle the elephant are shying at the animal—some of them won't have him in their corral at any price, while others are clamoring for more chains with which to tether the beast so securely that he cannot stray from their corral once they land him there.

Again using the expressive language of the street, the "graft prosecution" has "bitten off more than it could chew," and now desires to "attend strictly to business," i. e., to the business of detecting and punishing bribers and bribe-takers.

As heretofore stated, however, it seems apparent at this writing that the plan of having a convention of thirty designate a man to assume the functions of Mayor is doomed to failure at its birth, and the existing shameful situation created when a confessed bribe-taker was vested with the title of Mayor is to continue for a much longer period than was planned by the "graft prosecution."

The LABOR CLARION is not concerned with the political troubles of the "graft prosecution," nor with the political troubles or ambitions of any other individuals or group of individuals. It is concerned, however, with the bread-and-butter interests of the many thousands of people for whom it speaks in industrial matters, and it believes that the chaotic condition of the city government at this time threatens the prosperity of the workers as well as other classes of the community.

When it became known that sixteen of the eighteen members of the present Board of Supervisors had been false to their oaths of fealty to the people, the LABOR CLARION called upon them to resign—especially those who were members of labor organizations.

We believe they were willing to do so, but the "graft prosecution" would not permit such action, presumably for the reason that they could not control the appointment of their successors. Therein the "graft prosecution" committed the grave error that has placed San Francisco in the shameful position that it occupies to-day. This situation is due solely to the revolutionary policy of the "graft prosecution," and apparently it is up to the gentlemen who compose the "graft prosecution" to clear the situation—they have "put their foot in it," and cannot receive help to extricate themselves from quarters they evidently relied upon.

The confusion resulting from this unfortunate situation has had a serious effect on the industrial controversies now afflicting our city. Had the municipal government been in normal condition when the strikes of the employes of the United Railroads and the Telephone Company occurred,—or, in fact, at any period since,—those difficulties could have been adjusted. Public service corporations could not persist in afflicting the community as have the United Railroads and the Telephone Company with inadequate service had the legislative branch of the city government been other than it is to-day, and for these conditions the "graft prosecution" may be fairly held responsible.

### LEST WE FORGET.

The publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers.

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, O.

All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

McClure's Magazine, Century Magazine, Bookman, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Carpenters' Union No. 483, at its meeting Monday night, drew its fourth weekly warrant for \$1,250 in aid of the union men on strike. W. R. Gibson was chosen Labor Day Marshal for the union.

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held July 5, 1907

Meeting called to order at 8:35 p. m., President Bell in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved.

**CREDENTIALS**—Stationary Firemen, Thomas Rooney, M. Kelly, H. Yemmish, vice W. Talbot, W. O'Brien. Bartenders, P. L. Hoff, Joe Verra, A. J. Foley, John Franklin. Boilermakers No. 205, Fred Lang, vice D. J. Carr. Rammermen, J. H. Conley, vice J. H. Murphy. Waiters No. 30, J. McWilliams, H. Elbing, Bert La Rue, A. C. Rose, Theo. Johnson, M. P. Scott, R. L. Grimmer, J. J. O'Brien, T. Aylward, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Iron Molders, G. Schwable, vice J. Connors. Electrical Workers No. 151, J. J. Kenny, H. D. Hunt, E. S. Hurley, J. Burch, J. Counihan, G. Cooney, J. L. Paine, R. Dodson. Cooks No. 44, C. F. Fleishman, A. Balslow, F. Holt, G. Thomas, H. J. Hoehn, J. Selmer, S. Drake, L. Fourniquier. Waitresses, Katie Bischoff, Emma McKenny, Louise La Rue, vice Minnie Andrews, Ida McWayne. Sugar Workers, C. A. Minert, Henry Sager, W. Reddel, J. Byrnes. Grocery Clerks, W. A. Cammack.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—*Referred to Financial Secretary*—Cracker Bakers, in reference to their delegation. *Referred to Secretary*—From Glove Workers, Local No. 17, requesting the Council to assist them in unionizing certain factories. From the Pavers' Union, requesting the Council to assist them in unionizing the Street Improvement Company and Spring Valley Water Company, which are employing non-union men. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Typographical Union in reference to assessment for strike fund. From the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, Local No. 77, calling the attention of the Council to certain men on strike. From Electrical Workers, No. 151, requesting the Council to indorse resolution placing the Pacific States Telephone Company on the unfair list and to indorse their action in the present controversy. Moved and seconded that the committee take up the matter and report back at this meeting; carried.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Pavers—Reported trade slack. Milkers—Business good. Garment Workers—Business good; request delegates to insist upon the union label when purchasing Labor Day outfits; also request the Council to communicate with the central body of Santa Clara County, relative to the boycott on a Los Angeles firm. Typographical—Have placed a fine on any member found purchasing non-union literature, cigars, tobacco and stogies; also have levied an assessment to assist striking unions. Cooks—Business slack; are vigorously prosecuting the boycott on Clark's Bakery. Coopers No. 65—Business dull; local intends presenting agreement to employers for an 8-hour day; have levied an assessment to assist the striking unions.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Reported that the meeting was called to order on Monday evening, July 1st, and there being no business before it, the committee adjourned. In reference to the resolution from Electrical Workers' Union, No. 151, the committee recommends that the matter lay over in order that the committee may be given an opportunity to consider the matter with the Joint Strike Committee. Committee representing the Electrical Workers were Brothers Cooney, Hurley, Kenny. Moved and seconded that the report of committee be concurred in; motion lost. Moved and seconded that the Council hold a special meeting on Sunday evening, July 7th, for the purpose of considering resolution, and in the meantime the Executive Committee make investigation and bring in recommendation; carried.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Reported favorably on the application for affiliation from the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union; report of committee concurred in and delegate seated.

**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**—Committee brought up for discussion the matter concerning certain laws. Moved and seconded that the Law and

Legislative Committee be instructed to proceed to make a test case of the law at the request of this Council; carried.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**—The committee on transportation that was appointed to investigate the proposition of the Western Rapid Transportation Company, reported that the plan of placing buses on the streets was a good one, but could not see their way clear to recommend to the Council or affiliated unions the advisability of purchasing stock therefrom and further recommend that the Council take no further action in the matter; recommendation adopted.

**STRIKE COMMITTEE**—Reported result of conference with United Railroad officials; moved and seconded that the report be received as progressive; carried.

General President Small of the Telegraphers' Union was granted the privilege of the floor and addressed the Council relative to the position of his organization now on strike; he assured the Council that his union would be successful in the present difficulty.

**GOOD AND WELFARE**—Delegates spoke at length on the benefits of the union label and urged the delegates to report back to their unions, advocating the purchase of articles bearing the label.

**RECEIPTS**—Press Feeders, \$12; Pile Drivers, \$6; Typographical Union, \$18; Machinists, \$20; Picture Frame Workers, \$2; Tailors, \$12; Broom Makers, \$4; Coopers No. 65, \$6; Pavers, \$2; Grocery Clerks, application fee, \$5; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Cemetery Employees, \$4; Tanners, \$2; Bakers, \$14; Boot Blacks, \$4. Total, \$115.00.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; horse and buggy, \$18; *Chronicle*, 75 cents; *Call*, 75 cents; Financial Secretary, \$15; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$10; *LABOR CLARION*, \$25; California State Federation, \$2; S. F. L. C. Hall Association, \$57.50; W. N. Brunt Co., \$3; Total, \$185.00.

Adjourned at 1:30 a. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

## SPECIAL MEETING.

Special meeting of the Labor Council held July 7, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:40 p. m., President Bell in the chair.

**REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**: The committee submitted the following:

"WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Council realizes the justice of the stand taken by Local Union, No. 151, to assist the Telephone Operators' Union, and also the position in which their grand officer has placed them while creating dissension in the ranks of their members; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in special meeting assembled, Sunday evening, July 7th, that we consider the position taken by the new local detrimental to organized labor of this city; and further

"Resolved, That we use every endeavor possible to see that Local Union, No. 151, is allowed to exhaust the means which the constitution of the I. B. E. W., allows the said Local."

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in; amended that the Council use every endeavor to urge the men now working for the Telephone Company to quit work; amendment to the amendment that it is the sense of this Council that the electrical and operating departments of the Telephone Company are non-union. The resolution as amended carried.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary furnish a copy of the resolution to the Grand Secretary of the I. B. E. W. of A., to Grand Vice-President M. J. Sullivan, and the press.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

Governor Hughes of New York on May 29 vetoed the bill which sought to equalize the salaries of the women school teachers of New York City with those of the male teachers.

New Shipment of \$35  
Sewing Machines Which  
We Have Marked \$20



Ten years' guarantee and lessons free. Here's a good dependable machine at a low price; ball-bearing and working parts of hardened steel.

Has all the latest improvements, among which is a complete set of nickel plated attachments, Golden oak case, with five drawers.

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

Sixth Street, near Market.

## FRIENDS

When Ready to Refurnish your House, Make a Careful Selection of your Requirements, Secure Prices, and then Come to See Me.

**T. P. DEGNAN**

Dealer in FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING  
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2199 Mission Street COR. 18TH ST.  
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Down town and Save 20%

All Trunks and Leather  
Suitcases at 20% discount  
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The Down Town Men's Store

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RELIABLE

**Jewelers and Opticians**

Repairing our Specialty  
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.  
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings  
PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES



**MIKE DONNELLY'S "REWARD."**

Michael Donnelly, broken in health, along in years, bankrupt pecuniarily and refused a job at his trade of sheep butcher, will leave Chicago to begin life anew. He will go to Kansas City and embark in another business, which he wishes for the time being to keep a secret.

Not has only one of the big packers in the stock yards opposed his resumption of the trade of butcher, but the independent packing companies as well. According to his friends, he is merely receiving the reward of all labor leaders. Not only have the employers placed him on the blacklist, but it is asserted it was through the action of the fellow members of his union that he has been placed in his present position.

Mr. Donnelly gives J. Ogden Armour as his authority for being on the black list of Armour & Co. He has taken that to mean that all of the big packers have made the same decision.

"Every superintendent and foreman in the packing houses said they were willing to give me employment," says Mr. Donnelly. "But they added they would have to get permission from higher authorities. Mr. Armour was in Europe, so I waited until his return. Then I called on him.

"Mike," said he, 'I am glad to see you. I have the highest possible regard for you as a man and will give you as good a recommendation as any business man would give to another. But I cannot give you employment. If I should do so the radical element would get around you and stir up trouble. Of course I am in favor of labor organizations, provided they are conducted on conservative lines.'

"I took that answer to mean that I could not get work from a big packer. Then I found out the independents had no use for me. I will go into other business."

Mr. Donnelly first arrived in Chicago some eight years ago when there was no organization in the stock yards and began the work of uniting the men. Before the packers became aware of the extent of the work he had some 20,000 members in the union. Then the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, of which he was president, voted a strike in all the packing houses in the country controlled by the big packers. The latter offered arbitration the night before the strike. It was refused.

**"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago Products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness Avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, Carriage Manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 11th street.

The label is a guarantee of fair conditions in the factory or workshop.

# A Clean Sweep

Every Dollar's worth in the Men's Department is being moved, making room for Fall Merchandise. Business depression is accountable for the startling reductions, which truly are most extraordinary. But then Kragens shows a complete new stock each and every season.

**\$3.65**

Worsted Suits in light and dark colors. Black Thibets. The Suits in this range were made to sell for \$15.00 and the Clean Sweep price is \$3.65.

**\$5.95**

36-inch all-wool Top Coats worth \$20.00 for \$5.95. Guaranteed Rain-proof Cravenettes worth \$18.00 and \$20.00 for \$5.95. Single and double breasted Worsted Suits in the latest models, values to \$20.00, may now be bought at Kragens for \$5.95.

**\$9.85**

Long Overcoats and Suits, values to \$27.50, now \$9.85. Suits, single or double breasted, all hand-tailored. Overcoats, either loose back or form fitting. Clean Sweep price of this range of values is \$9.85.

**\$12.50**

Unfinished Worsted Prince Albert Coat and Vest, lined with fine silk, values to \$40.00, now \$12.50. Hand-tailored Suits of the finest Domestic and Imported Materials, now \$12.50. The Suits in this range fit as perfectly as those turned out by the best merchant tailors. These are extraordinary values at \$12.50.

**KRAGENS** 1149-1157  
Market St.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

In an interview appearing in an Eastern paper recently, James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, gave some interesting information as to the mortuary feature of the organization. It seems to be almost an instinct with man to provide for his burial after death. Men have been known—those in poverty—to laboriously collect and cling to a small sum for burial purposes, depriving themselves of the necessities of life in order to retain this money, because of the horror of "filling a pauper's grave." Many associations provide for the interment of their members by a burial fund, and especially is this true of trade unions—perhaps all or nearly all of them. It was to be expected that, as intelligent workmen, the printers would be found in the lead in such a movement. While the greater number of their local associations have burial funds of their own, from which to provide for decent interment of their members, the International Typographical Union sends out from its home office in the Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind., to the officers of each subordinate union \$70 for each death of a member in good standing reported to it. While this is but a modest amount with which to pay the expenses of a funeral, yet, added to that provided by the local union, it makes a very acceptable sum—in some cities as much as \$500—which may be regarded as life insurance as well as a burial fund. The disbursements in this way of this one parent union from May 1, 1892, to May 1, 1907, amounted to \$443,105, and in the year 1907 to \$39,270. By this burial fund every member is guaranteed a respectable funeral—not as an act of charity, for each member pays his share—and there is enough left at least to enable his dependents to live until plans can be made for the future. The death rate in the International Typographical Union for the year ending May 1, 1906, was 1.14 per cent. of the average membership, or a little more than 11 per 1,000. The average death rate since the establishment of the burial fund has been 1.21 per cent.—about 12 per 1,000. The death benefit features of trade unions perhaps do not cut much of a figure in the statistics of economics, but investigation will develop that very considerable sums are devoted to this purpose, and it is also greatly to the credit of the printers that it is very rarely that a member of their society or his family becomes a charge on the public, living or dead.

The July number of the *Typographical Journal*, just received, in addition to its many permanent features of interest, contains a complete list of the delegates elected to the Hot Springs convention. T. W. McCullough of Omaha contributes an article entitled "Reminiscences of 'Pirate' Days" that should be read by every old-timer in the craft. Extra copies may be had at the Secretary's office.

Geo. L. Berry, recently elected President of the I. P. P. and A. U., returned to this city on Tuesday last. He will remain in San Francisco several weeks in order to close up his business and arrange his domestic affairs, after which he will proceed to Cincinnati and establish permanent headquarters, that city having been selected by the recent convention as the permanent home of the I. P. P. and A. U.

Frank Wandress and M. Lynch of the *Call* left on Tuesday for Tuscan Springs, Cal., where they will enjoy an outing of several weeks.

Members of No. 21 desiring to obtain a button emblematic of our union will be accommodated by Secretary French, who has recently received a supply. Handsome cuff buttons, with a design similar to the lapel button, are also in stock.

W. C. Booth, ex-President of Bookbinders' Union No. 31, and for a long time prominently identified with the printing industry in this city, has been elected Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, vice D. T. Powers, resigned.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters will hold its next annual convention in Boston, commencing August 5th.

## MUSICIANS.

Temporary headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 135 Gough Street.

The usual meeting of the Board of Directors was held on July 9, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Messrs. L. Inglis and G. Sottera were admitted to membership by initiation, and H. A. Fitch, of Local No. 328, Janesville, Wisconsin, on transfer card. Mr. J. W. Campbell, of Local No. 76, Seattle, was admitted to full membership. Messrs. O. D. Joiner, of Local No. 30, St. Paul, A. Funke, of No. 56, Grand Rapids, C. F. Lewis, of No. 12, Sacramento and R. Truant, of No. 283, Walla Walla, resigned, through withdrawal of transfer cards. Mr. N. De Lorenzo also submitted resignation from membership, which was accepted.

The Financial Secretary reports a large number of members delinquent in payment of dues and assessments of the second quarter. The names of delinquent members will be published in the next issue of the *LABOR CLARION*.

The Board of Directors has lately received an offer from Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, a resident of this city, to donate a splendid collection of piano compositions and transcriptions for the piano to the Musical Library now in process of establishment. The generous offer was accepted by the Board of Directors on behalf of the M. M. P. U., and a suitable letter of acceptance and thanks ordered forwarded Mrs. Hammond. The action of the lady is the more notable for the fact that Mrs. Hammond is not a member of Local No. 6, and that fact alone, were nothing else to be considered, would entitle her to the warmest praise of the membership, and her philanthropy will be thought of for many years to come by all that will benefit through her generosity.

The leaders of the various theatre orchestras in the jurisdiction are herewith notified, at the direction of the Board of Directors, of the law of the American Federation of Musicians defining an important duty, as will appear from a perusal of the following:

Section 14, Article VI, By-Laws A. F. of M.:—"Local leaders at places of amusement shall report to the Local Secretary in writing, the names of the leaders, and musicians, and numbers of the locals to which they belong, together with the names of the visiting companies, and whether such members are in good standing in the A. F. of M.," etc. "Failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall render the offender liable to a fine of not less than \$10.00."

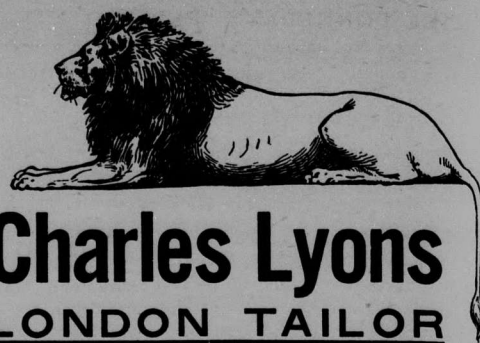
To facilitate prompt compliance with the above law, at a minimum of personal inconvenience, blank postal cards will be sent to the various local theatre leaders for use when needful in submitting the necessary information to the Secretary.

Members are notified that the weekly assessment of 25 cents on all members (resident or non-resident), unless excused therefrom by the Board of Directors, is still in effect. Payments must be made to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke, No. 135 Gough Street.

## RETAIL CLERKS.

The result of the referendum vote by the various locals of the Retail Clerks' International Union shows that the following have been elected as the officers for the ensuing term: H. J. Conway of Chicago, President; Max E. Licht, San Francisco, First Vice-President; J. A. Anderson of Lynn, Second Vice-President; Will F. Hauck of Columbus, Third Vice-President; J. G. Schwarz of St. Louis, Fourth Vice-President; W. W. Disbrow of Newark, Fifth Vice-President; J. C. Thompson of Mobile, Sixth Vice-President; Charles Neireiter of Fort Wayne, Seventh Vice-President. Max E. Licht of this city received 3,742 votes, one less than the highest cast. The International body will meet July 16. First Vice-President Licht will not be able to attend the convention on account of the sudden and serious illness of his wife.

Union-label collars and cuffs may be bought from dealers in all sections of the city.



**Charles Lyons**  
**LONDON TAILOR**

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Suits, to order, from \$18.00 up  
Overcoats, " " \$18.00 up  
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**WORKS**

**But Mother**

**She's got a**  
**RICHMOND**  
**RANGE**

**STERLING**  
**Furniture Company**

**Sells them for**  
**a Dollar a Week**

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**At Sixth**

**BAKERS.**

Bakers' Union No. 24, at its meeting Saturday night, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Anton Wahl, President; James Elin, Vice-President; D. Schwarting, Financial Secretary; Emil Eisold, Treasurer; Alfred Peterson, Paul Guderley, William Wright, Anton Wahl, Alfred Lanch, William Stear, Frank Duffy, Walter McMann and G. Bachert, Executive Board; Paul Guderley, C. Small and Henry Henkel, Trustees; G. Weiler, Sergeant-at-Arms; Edward Hoffmann, Business Agent.

The Union has selected D. Schwarting, Edward Hoffmann, William Wright, Alfred Lauch, Ernest Siegmann and Anton Wahl as Delegates to the Labor Council and Provision Trades Council.

The new officers will be installed July 20 in Liberty Hall on Mission Street near Fourteenth, and the event will be followed by a smoker and jinks.

Prior to the election the Union decided to continue the assessment in aid of the unions on strike, and initiated two candidates.

**STEAM FITTERS.**

The election of officers of Steam Fitters, Local No. 46, held last week, resulted in the choice of the following:

President, Henry Geyer; Vice President, F. S. Filandan; Recording Secretary, T. A. Reardon; Financial Secretary, J. J. Kenney; Treasurer, A. Rundstrum; Inspector, H. Webber; Sentinel, Geo. Floyd; Trustees—Jas. Hodges, B. Swanson, M. O'Neill; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council—T. A. Reardon, J. J. Kenney; Iron Trades Council—H. Geyer, J. J. Kenney, T. A. Reardon.

**WAITERS.**

Waiters Union No. 30, at its last meeting, installed the newly-elected officers. A committee was appointed to arrange for a house warming and entertainment at the new quarters on Eddy Street, near Larkin. A house committee of five was appointed to have charge of the new quarters during the term. The main hall on the second floor, which has a seating capacity of 500, will be ready for occupancy next week. The headquarters has secured Franklin 2994 as its new telephone number.

**SUGAR WORKERS.**

Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519 has elected the following officers for the current term: Henry Sager, President; E. F. Suhden, Vice-President; C. W. Peck, Recording Secretary; Samuel Gardner, Conductor; H. Christensen, Guardian; J. Nothens, Trustee. The Union's representatives to the Labor Council are Charles A. Meinert, H. Sager, William Reddell and J. Byrnes.

**MACHINISTS.**

At the regular meeting of Machinists' Lodge No. 68, held last Wednesday evening, four candidates were initiated and 15 made application for admission. H. C. Campbell was elected Trustee, vice C. C. Butler; Harry Burnett was elected Delegate to the Iron Trades Council, vice J. J. Fitzpatrick, and W. J. McConnell, Delegate to the Labor Council.

**RAMMERMEN.**

The following have been elected as the officers of the Rammermen's Union No. 26: B. J. Moran, President; A. M. Gillaway, Vice-President; C. M. Gillon, Secretary; P. J. O'Shea, Treasurer; Thomas Thompson, Conductor; William Gordon, Guard; B. J. Moran, P. J. O'Shea, and C. M. Gillon, Trustees; J. H. Conley, Delegate to the Labor Council.

**BARBERS.**

At the last regular meeting of Barbers' Union, Local No. 148, J. D. Heysler and J. D. Lamert were appointed additional Business Agents to assist Business Agent Charles Kock in the work of organizing the barber shops of the city.

Seven applications for membership were presented, and three candidates were initiated.

**PRINTING PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.**

The local delegates to the recent convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, held in New York, have returned to this city, and, of course are highly elated over their success in securing the election of George L. Berry of this city to succeed Martin P. Higgins as President of the International Union. The Pacific Coast delegation was also victorious in the matter of repudiating the "open-shop" agreement entered into by Higgins and a majority of the old Board of Directors. On this matter the convention adopted a resolution ratifying the agreement made by Higgins providing the "open-shop" clause is stricken out and an amendment is inserted providing for nine hours' pay for the eight-hour day.

To meet the situation that would arise in event of the Typothetae rejecting the amendments, the convention adopted the following:

"Resolved, That in the event of the U. T. A. rejecting these amendments, our Board of Directors is instructed to submit the question of the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour day to the referendum, said referendum to be taken thirty days after such rejection."

The next convention will go to Mobile, Ala. Headquarters, instead of being opened in Indianapolis, will be in Cincinnati.

The new Board of Directors is composed of the following: George L. Berry, San Francisco; Patrick McMullen, Cincinnati; John J. Warrington, St. Louis; Peter Breen, New York; William Murphy, Butte, Mont.

The official reports of the proceedings of the convention have just been received here, and further details of the work done will be published in the next issue of the Labor Clarion.

**DISCRIMINATION AGAINST UNIONISTS.**

An indication of the manner in which corporations "encourage individuality and reward ability" is shown by remarks made by the general superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railway in a recent address before the arbitration board in San Francisco, which was considering the telegraphers' demands. Part of the statement was as follows:

The policy of the Southern Pacific can be better explained by the instructions which were given by our present general manager over a year ago, to the end that no dispatcher or employee of any description could expect promotion to an official position so long as he retained his connection with a labor organization, and so far as that is concerned, the man would not be allowed to resign in order to get that promotion at that time; he must show his willingness to take the side of the company as against an organization, or to be absolutely independent. It is not taking sides so much as it is the independence of the men.

The railway official unblushingly admitted discrimination against the union employee. In other words, if a man will be "independent," he may be tenderly permitted to continue to work at such wages and for such hours and under such conditions as the corporation chooses to dictate. But he can not hope to win advancement, no matter how efficient his services, unless the employer can count upon him to take his (the employer's) part against his fellow-workers.—*Typographical Journal*.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that dredgemen engaged on government work are seamen. That's equal to Secretary Shaw's famous decision that frogs' legs are "dressed poultry." It is now up to the Secretary of Agriculture to decide that frogs' legs are hops, and a proclamation from the White House may announce that a gun-bearing army mule is a torpedo boat.—*The Star*.

In building the cathedral and convent at Lismore, Queensland, the contractor was dispensed with, the whole of the building being carried out by day labor. The building committee declares that the day-labor system, under a capable supervisor, has saved them thousands of pounds.

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**WORSE THAN ANARCHISTS' BOMBS.**

A dispatch from Minneapolis says that at a meeting of the National Conference of Boards of Charity Senator Beveridge made the following statement:

"A decadent class of child laborers of fully 250,000 a year is being poured into American life," and continued by saying:

"All our imaginary dangers to the republic combined do not equal the real menace of this concrete, living, growing terror. I am a defender of property and of righteous wealth, and so I warn both that we are creating a class more dangerous to property, and even to free institutions, than all the anarchists with all their bombs."

Senator Beveridge further said that since he had read the proof of the iniquity and the extent of child labor its advocates had ceased to deny its existence, but had resorted to the argument that it is unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court was wrong in its decisions in the lottery cases, because, Mr. Beveridge held, that if the Federal Government could prohibit railways carrying lottery tickets it could prohibit them carrying child-made goods. He scored the "Junior Supreme Courts"—the judiciary committees of Congress—for setting themselves up as superior in wisdom to the legislators.

Mailers' Union No. 18 has elected John F. Garvey to represent it at the International Typographical Union Convention at Hot Springs, Ark. The Mailers assessed themselves 50 cents each a week in aid of the unions on strike.

Local No. 31 of the International Brotherhood Bookbinders has appointed a committee to arrange for a picnic at Sunset Park on Sunday, September 29.

Governor Hughes of New York on May 29 vetoed the bill which sought to equalize the salaries of the women school teachers of New York City with those of the male teachers.

## CAPITALISTS' WAR FUND TO CRUSH LABOR.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Parry has been out-Parried. The National Association of Manufacturers which recently held its convention in New York City revealed a degree of bourbonism, stupidity, malignity and impudence that astonished even the corporation organs. The comments of the press throughout the country on the proceedings of that gathering have been almost uniformly unfavorable, and this a good sign—a sign of progress. But how is one to account for the violence and folly of the moving spirits of the convention? Is it possible that the manufacturers of the country, many of whom have just and rational ideas, maintain friendly relations with union labor, have trade agreements with labor, conduct union shops, will allow an association, controlled by reactionaries and ranters to misrepresent them and create strife, ill will, and bitterness?

The president of the association, Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, is evidently jealous of Parry and determined to better that gentleman's instructions. One of his recommendations in the annual address was contained in the following passage:

"We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully \$500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country, and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism and self-interests."

The convention agreed with Mr. Van Cleave and appointed a committee of 35 to raise the amount specified.

What does the association propose to do with such a fund? Hire spies, establish agencies of strike-breakers, corrupt and bribe law-makers or others, maintain lobbies? "Not at all," say the officers. The fund is to be devoted to educational purposes. The public is to be informed as to the awful aims and demands and methods of organized labor, and manufacturers who are not sufficiently alarmed and excited are to be worked up to the proper pitch.

Mr. Van Cleave indicated in his address what it was he wanted to combat in the union movement. He was modest and generous. He did not propose to destroy unions root and branch. He had no objection to benevolent associations of workingmen. He was opposed, and would fight, if you please, the "abuses" and "evils" of unionism. And what are they from the Van Cleave point of view?

The closed shop, the boycott, limitation of apprentices, limitation of output, dictation by the unions or the officers, and the attempt to control legislation. New issues, the convention was told, had been raised by the apparent resolve of labor to "terrorize the President, Congress, judges, and juries." This danger had to be fought at all points and at any cost.

Now, union labor will not give up the right of contract upon which the "closed," or more properly speaking, the union shop, is based; nor the right to dispose of its patronage as it wills, which is the basis of the peaceful boycott. It will not give up the right to have a voice in the management of the shop, and to determine on what terms and conditions it will co-operate with capital in production, and the right to work steadily for the improvement of the position of the wage-earner.

Employers who do not like this will have to accept the situation all the same.

The notion that employers are "masters," and that labor should bow to their will and be thankful for the opportunity to work at all, is out of date.

What the Parry-Post-Van Cleave element calls "dictation" is merely labor's assertion of its own rights and interests.

Output, apprenticeship, wages, hours, and so on, are not the "employer's business" alone; the employees are concerned in them, and hence such matters should be settled by agreement, by discussion, by friendly conference, and in a spirit of mutual respect and good will.

As to the charge of "terrorizing the President,

Congress, courts," and so on, it is as impudent as it is ridiculous.

Are the manufacturers and merchants to have a monopoly of the right to present their demands to Congress and the Executive, to pass resolutions, to approve and disapprove records of public men, to vote or refuse to vote for candidates for public office?

What about the lobbies of the manufacturers at the National and State capitals?

What about their efforts to defeat labor legislation? What about their position pro or con regarding tariff legislation and numbers of other questions?

When manufacturers appear before executive, or legislative bodies, they are within their rights as citizens, but when union labor does this, it is guilty of seeking to "terrorize the government," and a great outrage is committed, so that a million and a half dollar fund becomes necessary in order to attack the terrible evil! Such hypocrisy is nauseating.

No wonder, as we have said, that even daily papers that are not at all generous, or even decently fair, as a rule, in their treatment of organized labor, could not swallow the sickening cant and rubbish of the convention, and criticised the Van Cleave address, the fund scheme, and the whole spirit of the proceedings. Even the Wall Street Journal said this about the fund:

"This is the wrong way to grapple with the problem. Co-operation, not war, should be the program. It were better to adopt the suggestion of Secretary Straus and invite the leaders of organized labor to meet with the manufacturers for joint consultation and action. Organized labor is here to stay, as organized capital is."

But the convention was not only reactionary on the subject of organized labor, but proved its fanatical bourbonism by declarations on several other matters. Mr. Van Cleave wanted free importation of contract labor and objected to certain rulings of the Department of Commerce and Labor on recent southern immigration cases—rulings made under the present law. He wants protection for his goods, but a free market in cheap labor. He also objected to child labor legislation and alleged that the so-called evils of child labor are greatly exaggerated by meddlers and reformers. The census statistics, he claimed, were inaccurate and misleading, and as a matter of fact this country, including the South, is a paradise for child workers.

To this sort of a convention, Secretary Straus preached the gospel of high wages, of reason, of justice to labor, of conciliation and trade agreements. Before whom was he casting his pearls? He was treated politely, but we would wager the Van Cleave-Post-Parry gentry consider him a dangerous radical, an agitator, an enemy of capital, and "vested" interests.

But, after all, is there not something concealed behind the scheme to raise a war fund of a million and a half of dollars—something beneath even the pretended cause given by Van Cleave and indorsed by his capitalist organization? Is it not true that there lurks in his mind, and in the minds of those who approved his plan, the thought, prompted by the hope, that the organizations of labor may be crushed out of existence within the next three years?

Surely, the bitterness of the tirades indulged in by Van Cleave, by Parry, and by other Van Cleaves and Parrys, with other names, gives good ground for the suspicion that union crushing is their dream and their goal. And justified, as we are, in discerning this as their real motive and purpose, it might not be amiss for the would-be union crushers to bear in mind the following:

With every attempt to annihilate it, labor has emerged more intelligent, more thoroughly organized, and better equipped to contend for its rights.

Union-haters ought to study the history of industry and the historic development of the labor movement, not only of this country, but of the whole world. They would then learn that in the early days—

When a workman undertook to seek another

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employer, he was regarded by the law as a thief who robbed the employer of his labor.

He was branded with hot irons, imprisoned and put to death for that offense.

If two or more men discussed the question of wages or conditions of employment with a view to their betterment, it was a conspiracy punishable by imprisonment and death.

Rulers, employers, and merchants were in league to tyrannize over the laborers and prevent any realization by the worker of his ownership of himself.

Up to recent times the term "master and servant" was the only conception of the relations between workmen and their employers and was upheld by governmental power and judicial process.

Even a brief survey of the long past as well as of comparatively recent times will show that immense fortunes have been utilized to prevent the growth or to crush out the spirit of associated effort among the working people.

The man with the receding forehead and bent back, the "Man with the Hoe," does not in any way typify either the character or the spirit of the American workman.

The American workman stands with head erect, clear-eyed, and stout-hearted, realizing the advantages that have come to him and his by associated, organized effort with his fellows.

Those benefits and advantages which have come to the American workmen in their homes and in their lives have not been brought to them upon silver platters nor by the sympathetic condescension of the employing class. They have been achieved by the constantly growing intelligence and organization of the workers. This consciousness is so deep-seated, their determination to stand together and to organize the yet unorganized of their fellow-workers so strong, that the Van Cleave-Post-Parry aggregation may bring to bear their war fund tenfold increased and it will but instill into the minds of America's toilers a still greater persistency and a more grim determination to stand by their ennobling purposes under the proud banner of organized labor.

Loyal as any in our country are the organized workmen of America; more loyal than the president of the employers' association of Chicago, who refused to salute the flag of our country; more loyal in the support of our country in time of stress or storm, than any members of the Van Cleave outfit can boast.

Three years from now the time will have expired when the million and a half dollar capitalist-war fund is expected to have completed its work. We are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but we opine that in May, 1910, the organizations of labor, instead of having been diminished in numbers or influence, or having been driven out of existence, will have developed not only double their present strength, but will also exert greater power and influence for the common good than at any time previous to that period.

Van Cleave, Parry, Post, pin this in your hat, and if you live until then, see if your hopes are achieved or our prediction verified. The labor movement lives not only for our time but for the future.

Judge Brewer cites a striking example of the sort of spoke which the trickster can surreptitiously insert in the wheels of justice. A witness testified in a certain case that a person named Mary was present when a particular conversation took place, and the question was asked, "What did Mary say?" This was objected to, and after some discussion the judge ruled out the question. An "exception" to this decision was immediately taken and on appeal the higher court reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial on the ground that the question should have been answered. At the second trial the same inquiry was propounded and elicited the information that Mary said nothing!—*Putnam's Magazine*.

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## CHILD LABOR.

BY VIRGINIA G. ELLARD.

The future of our children is now becoming a question of national importance. It is a subject so interwoven with the survival and vitality of good principle among our people that it should at once appeal to the sympathetic co-operation of our zealous social reformers. These should be willing agents to promote the necessary changes in the unjust conditions which exist at present in our industrial life.

The wails of helpless children come from mine, mill and factory. They come from surroundings where the lives of these poor little abortions of humanity are in constant danger.

The child has a natural right to be placed in such a position as to be able to develop every faculty which lies dormant within it. Men, either as philanthropists or loyal citizens, should, by every means in their power, assist in this reform. We can not look with tolerance upon any industrial enterprise which flourishes upon the slavery of children and the subversion of human rights.

The cruel acts in regard to child labor have been placed plainly before the people. Public opinion has been aroused as to the enormity of the crime. We know that child labor is not only ruining the moral condition of our children, but is having the same deteriorating effect upon the employes themselves, who seem unable to realize the disastrous results which the system entails. They can look with indifference at the bent forms, the pinched cheeks and the dull eyes, without sympathy and with no desire for reform. Greed seems to have blunted all the finer feelings and sensibilities in men, whose highest ambition appears to be to fill bank vaults and to jingle money in their pockets, while all noble aspirations are choked by gold ere they are unfolded in a generous deed.

As the crusade has been started against the spread of contagious disease by the establishment of improved methods for the purpose of subduing it, so must the philanthropic public continue to wage war against any further slaughter of innocents. Better for the child would be its destruction at birth than to drag its brief existence through a few years of suffering; or, if surviving, to meet its other lamentable destiny, either in a prison cell or to follow the corrupt career of a degenerate citizen.

Appeal to individual corporations will avail nothing. Some of our strongest industrial forces are using all their influence to retain these children in this terrible bondage. It will take persistent energy on the part of the people to efface the iniquity which permeates our industries, at the expense of human life and morals.

Our duty now is to protect the child, in order to save our nation from a race of anarchists and degenerates, the inevitable result of ignorance and brutalizing surroundings. Under the rule of child labor the little ones are the prey of forces which are sapping their vitality to such an extent that scarcely a vestige of health or of moral character remains. We have an issue which must be confronted for the sake of humanity, as well as for the credit of our country. The time has come when public indignation must inveigh against blood money. When we make a holocaust of our children's lives and characters, we possess nothing less than the heart of a savage and the moral nature of a beast.

A child is sacrificed and falls in its tracks. No one is held responsible. The ranks are soon filled, and the monster, Greed, again devours. Legislation must come to our rescue. Our hopes rest in the effective measures which our statesmen have in their power to inaugurate. Senator Beveridge presented before the Fifty-ninth Congress a Child Labor Bill, which, it is to be hoped, will be taken up and passed by the next Congress, and bring forth the desired reformatory result.

Even if the revenue to the railroads diminish, the loss of money will be more than overbalanced by the upright principle and the strict sense of justice which will characterize us as a nation.

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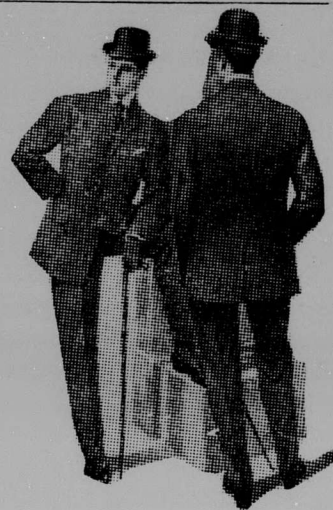
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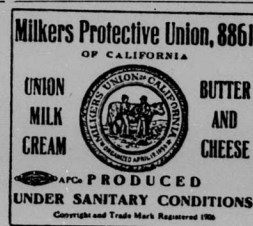
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# LABOR CLARION

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## STANDING FIRM.

No change of importance in the strike situation has occurred during the week. The striking carmen and their associates, as well as the telephone operators are standing as firm as ever and have not in the slightest degree abandoned their feeling of confidence in ultimate victory. The financial support being accorded the strikers far exceeds anything heretofore known in this city, and there is no likelihood of the carmen and telephone operators being confronted with a dearth of the "sinews of war." The telephone service appears to be as wretched as it was during the first week of the strike, while the United Railroads is running but few more cars than it was three weeks ago. The General Strike Committee is daily improving the bus service and is making strenuous efforts to provide transportation for residents of the most remote sections of the city. It is also arranging time tables for the bus lines.

Rumors of disaffection among the strikers are absolutely without foundation.

Occasionally there may be found an employer generous enough to concede moderate wages and fair working conditions without a request by his employees. No one who has given the subject of strikes and lockouts thoughtful consideration, or who has been unfortunately forced into a strike, can seriously advocate such action except as a last resort in obtaining certain rights from unreasonable employers. But this right has been denied by a decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court, and, as usual, the anti-union press is in high glee. The substance of the ruling is that a labor organization which procures the discharge of non-union men from employment by "threats" made to the employer is liable for damages, together with the particular agent who acted for the union in the matter and procured the discharge. Samuel Gompers, in the *American Federationist*, insists that courts should stop talking learned nonsense about threats and coercion, and state clearly what kind of threats and what kind of coercion they hold wrongful and punishable.

John I. Nolan, J. J. Field, M. Eagan, A. T. Wynn and R. W. Burton, who will represent Iron Molders, No. 164, in the convention of the Iron Molders of North America to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., started on their journey Wednesday afternoon. The Iron Molders have not held a convention since 1902.

Demand union-labeled cigars and tobacco.

## ANOTHER ANTI-UNION FEDERAL DECISION.

Commenting on the decision of a Federal Judge in Seattle, Wash., in the case of Don M. Johnson vs. Seattle Typographical Union, awarding Johnson damages, the *Union of Indianapolis* says:

And now a Federal judge in a Western State has entered judgment against a Typographical Union for \$3,500 in favor of a former member who brought suit against the union. In this case the one bringing suit was convicted by the local union of violation of laws of the organization and a fine was entered against him, failing in payment of which he was unable to obtain work in his home city, due to the fact that the union had contracts with the printing offices of the city, and he was compelled to migrate to another community where he found employment in a non-union office. He began suit against the local union and asked that he be given \$10,000. The court entered a verdict in his favor, but reduced the damages materially. The union will be compelled to pay the damages as well as the cost in the case, and it is said that the property of the members will be levied on to meet the court costs and damages.

This is but another instance of the growing tendency of the courts to render decisions against labor organizations, the evident intent and purpose of which are to minimize the efforts of organized labor to induce men to join its ranks. In this city in the Poehler case, the purpose of the decision, as stated by the secretary of the Employers' Association, was to teach organized labor a lesson. As the trend of the judgment of the court was to this end, and as there has been no denial by the court of the letter of the secretary of the Employers' Association, it may be accepted that this was the sole purpose of the decision. Whether it will have the desired effect remains to be seen.

It is true that Poehler's property was sold to meet the costs in the case, but it is also a fact that in the contributions to restore the property to Poehler are donations from several men who are not connected with organized labor, but who by this gift of money serve notice that they are not in sympathy with such tactics. And it is safe to say that few right-thinking men are in sympathy with this kind of warfare. It is entirely against the American spirit of fair play.

Public opinion will not stand for methods of this kind, and we predict that before the last is heard of the Poehler case the astute Mr. Foster will wish that nothing had ever been said about it. But organized labor should not stop merely because the Poehler property has been redeemed. It owes it to itself to get busy and to see that in the coming election men are sent to Congress from this State who are favorable to so changing our laws as will make impossible the autocratic power of the Federal judiciary.

The change can be wrought in no other way, and it will depend altogether on the laboring element if anything is done to curb the tendency of the courts to take unto themselves powers that never were intended to be theirs.

During this month the labor conventions to be held are as follows: The Brush Makers meet at Detroit, Mich.; Longshoremen at the same place; Operative Potters at East Liverpool, O.; Glass Bottle Blowers at Toronto, Can., and American Flint Glass Workers at Evansville, Ind., on July 8. The Amalgamated Flint Glass Workers will meet at Detroit, Mich., and the Theatrical Stage Employees at Norfolk, Va. The Steel and Copper Plate Workers will meet at Chicago July 15, and the Wire Weavers at Brooklyn July 16.

According to the eastern press, there appears to be general satisfaction at the defeat of Martin Higgins for the office of President of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. The office went to George L. Berry of Printing Pressmen No. 24, of this city.

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

BY JOHN B. POWELL.

Every business, profession or trade that is honest is honorable, and if industriously and intelligently followed ought surely to make the follower at least a comfortable living. In the sense of amassing wealth, the accumulation of money comes with more certainty to those who derive it from inheritance or profit-producing factors. From the enhancement of values of stocks, bonds, real and commercial securities and transactions, margins, dividends, and premiums are derived. These are the foundation stocks which labor does not possess.

Advantages and opportunities which play so great a part with capital are not happenings of the hour or the day with Labor; hence it cannot be said that capital and labor ride equally upon the surge and swell of money's mighty current. Nor is it possible for labor to obtain the same real, substantial benefit which capital thus secures.

The laborer, skilled or common, is not a capitalist. He works for what he earns—money. He has few real estate holdings, for the most part is a renter, and however moderate his living expenses, finds his earnings barely sufficient to meet them and not enough to serve as a foundation for a fortune of any considerable value, in fact the margins of his earnings are so narrow that he really can not invest in any profit-making enterprise.

An extraordinary individual would be the satisfied person. Were we all rich, in the sense of having unlimited wealth, we would still be contending for the acme of possession. The effort to ascend in the financial scale, generally falls heaviest on the man who earns his prosperity "by the sweat of his brow," and in most such cases it is the man of labor, trade and mechanics whose physical forces are strained to the utmost. If he asserts his skill and industry are of such value as to give him a right to demand a remuneration that will be sufficient to provide him an income beyond his living requirements, he is where the more potent power—the capitalist—gives him a scornful look and declares he is without merit.

"Indeed, says that power, when you place your skill and endurance before me for remuneration, you must realize that I am its judge as I am the proper one to estimate the supply and demand and to fix the profit I should have."

This is the condition which the labor world encounters. Much of capital is represented in its employers' associations.

When it is considered that there are today over three millions of men supporting a varied number of trade unions, it can not be consistently denied they have in their unity, inalienable rights which they should assert and protect.

Organized labor seeks to inculcate the principle that a just service is entitled to a just compensation; a rational endurance to a rational rest; and in the moral domain it aims to free men from the rapacity and slavery of money's power, to spread calm, clear, liberal thought, speech, and action along the lines of right, reason, and justice, and to make life peaceful, worth the living, uncontrolled and uncontrollable by the elements of hate, avarice, and contention.

However, it may be asked whether labor has a dispute with capital or capital with labor, which is so pregnant with contention and of such importance in an international scope, that it is really a subject fitly to be considered and passed upon by a congress appointed to review and decide questions purely affecting affairs pertaining to political and international government and conditions. We are interested, but not concerned, in what is occurring or has occurred in Germany, France, Australia, and elsewhere, but there is no industrial disquiet interrupting the amity of nations in an international scope. True, a strike originating among the shipping in a seaport of one country might to some extent involve navigation to a foreign port, and thus become an international menace, but it is hardly probable that a conflict between capital and labor

in any of our inland cities would be other than local in effect.

Organized labor claims that its cause is that of equity, right, reason, and justice, the *primum mobile* of humanity's prosperity, shirking no responsibility, but prepared to face public opinion the world over as a sincere advocate of industrial peace and earnest in any effort that will secure impartial judgment upon all questions involving the rights of wage-earners and employers to the end that harmony and peace may generally prevail.

Very naturally it is pertinent to inquire whether there is a hope for any such happy probability.

Past observation is not encouraging, if we look to the domains of capital as represented in the manufacturers' association.

Former President D. M. Parry said at one time: "The only true solution of the labor question must lie in an appeal to the intelligence of the people.

"Arbitration, he elsewhere said, is an interference with free competitive conditions, and its effect can not, therefore, fail to be detrimental and, if generally adopted, its tendency will be to hamper industry, bring about a waste of effort, and an increase of the cost of production and a decrease in the margin of profit."

The recent determination of this same association to raise \$1,500,000 to fight labor unions, seems to show that the spirit of peace is not theirs.

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor presents an advanced position in American citizenship as shown in its resolution that "Labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes."

There is manifest a spirit on the part of organized labor, in the resolution quoted, to uphold the highest possible tribunal, wherever it may sit in judgment to pass upon its views on arbitration and its claims to equity and justice. Will not the public note the defiance of the capitalists as represented by the manufacturers' association and the reasonableness of labor as manifested by the action of the American Federation of Labor.

Accepting Mr. Parry as a capitalist, or rather as a man with capital in the field of manufacture, we may look upon his expressions as voicing the sentiments of the avowed opponents of organized labor; hence it is interesting to compare his utterances with those of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, a body that is virtually the representative congress of American organized labor.

"Labor welcomes," says Mr. Gompers, "without being carpishly critical, any effort that may be made which will bring peace to the peoples of the world. Labor sincerely declares that the time must come, and come soon, when the world will recognize that peace is essential to the full development of industrial, commercial and civilized life as air to human life."

Mr. Parry says, "Any crusade having for its object the grinding down of labor, should meet the determined opposition of practically the entire membership of American manufacturers."

Mr. Gompers remarks "that the hopes and aspirations and the determined efforts of America's toilers are to join in the higher, nobler, and more humane endeavors for peace and harmony."

Which, if you please, speaks honestly, truly, and sincerely for his cause and the cause of humanity? One represents millions of money, the other millions of minds, while both attract the attention of the thinking world, and what they say, or have said, will be weighed in the scales of careful thought by the weighmaster of us all—the public.

There are people who delight to applaud an unrighteous victory over a righteous cause. The *real* heroes are sometimes the defeated, and they may well stand before the world claiming its admiration, being conscious of the glory that their field is the field of honor; their ensign, that of justice; their appeal, reason's appeal, and their defense that of the right.

Stand such heroes before my eyes to admire; let my ears hear their appeal, and my voice proclaim that their defeat is noble in its pathos and sublime in its grandeur, for their cause is the cause of humanity, weakened only for a day in its suffering,

for it knows no final surrender on the field where it has fought, is fighting, and will continue to fight, not for its existence as an organized body, but for the breath and body of its families, its friends, its members—the solid ranks of the great army of toilers whose mind and muscle have developed the might and main of the land and made possible its material and commercial facilities, productiveness, and prosperity, and certainly its cause is, in a constituent sense, the cause of humanity.

### THE LIVING WAGE.

BY MARGARET DREIER ROBINS.

Whenever we consider the question of a living wage we want to ask ourselves what it is we mean by that term and try to define it clearly. Briefly then I would say that a girl who is putting her strength and her ability into her work, whether that be at a skilled trade or as an unskilled worker, should be entitled to earn a sufficient wage to make the following conditions possible:

A room to herself; food to produce healthful living and efficient work; simple clothing; a chance for rest and recreation after the day's work and on Sundays; time and opportunity for friendships; a two weeks' vacation into the country and a possibility to save for emergencies by putting aside a certain sum each week. How large the wage must be to meet these conditions depends in a measure on the cost of living and I think that the following estimate will be considered a fair one for the cost of living in Chicago:

#### THE WEEK'S EXPENSES.

Rent for room .....	\$2.00
Car fare .....	.60
Breakfasts .....	1.05
Lunches .....	.70
Dinners .....	2.10
Laundry .....	.50
Clothing .....	2.00
Savings .....	.25
Dues .....	.10
Vacation fund .....	.40
	<hr/>
	\$9.70

This estimate does not include incidentals like soap, medicine, daily paper, mendings, etc., nor possible emergencies like sickness. Neither does it take into account church affiliations, the privilege of giving to some friend in need, the right of recreation in books, the right to an additional car fare on Sundays or evenings for the sake of a visit, a visit to the theater, etc. It should also be remembered that the laundry item will be very much larger than fifty cents a week during the summer months, when shirt waists must be worn and a clean one is almost a necessity every day in the week. It is very true that many girls wash and iron their own shirt waists as well as other clothing, but this means that they take the time evenings and on Sundays; the latter day being also generally used for the week's mending. It is futile to think of life isolated from family obligations, from joy in friendship and comradeship. The demand that life be set to a finer issue is the normal demand that to all be given the opportunity to work out every gift of nature and to live out every faculty of mind and heart and body.

Of course it will be objected that many girls live at home and therefore do not have to meet many of these incidental expenses. There are two answers to this statement. In the first place thousands of girls living at home share the family's expenses and pay their quota into the family treasury. Their expenses, therefore, are every whit as heavy as those of the girl who lives alone, and the family obligations are more keenly recognized and therefore more likely to be met than if the girl lives away from a home life. But when the fact that the girl lives at home is given by the employer of the large factories or department stores as a reason for low wages, then we ought to remember and insist upon its publicity that the fathers or brothers or husbands who support these girls are the silent partners of these merchants. The silent partners are those who

furnish capital to a business but have little or no participation in its management and it would be well for the working men to ask themselves if they could not find a more profitable investment for their capital than by furnishing the means of support to their daughters whose work entitles them to a self-supporting wage.

When we ask ourselves how best to obtain this living wage, we are sometimes met by the answer that education, by increasing the efficiency of the worker will also increase the wage, but it must not be forgotten that some of the most miserable wages today are paid the skilled worker in the sewing trade. Again we are told that legislation may secure a minimum wage, but in America legislation thus far, has remained an ineffective factor. No doubt the ballot in the hands of the working woman will be one of the most decisive methods by which she can command a hearing, but the greatest immediate opportunity and one within her reach is organization. The strongest force today helping wage-earning women obtain just remuneration, normal working hours and conditions which make healthful living and efficient work possible, is the trades union organization.

### ACCIDENTS AND LONG HOURS.

In view of the many recent accidents on railroads as well as in other forms of hazardous labor, an article of value in pointing out the reasons given for the many catastrophes is published in the April issue of *American Medicine*. Some years ago the Bank of England discovered that mathematical errors of the clerks were at a minimum in the early morning hours, but progressively increased as fatigue occurred. The worst time was in the late afternoon, and there was so much money loss, due to errors at that time, that, as a matter of economy, the clerks were forbidden to work after 3 P. M. The number of errors was found to be at a minimum in the early morning hours, rose slowly until noon, took a sudden drop after the midday rest, and then rose to a much higher point at the end of the afternoon than it was at the end of the morning's work. All this needs no explanation, says the *Medical Journal*, for the cause is self-evident, and it then proceeds:

The reduction of the hours of labor has been man's policy since prehistory, for it is natural to make the struggle for existence as easy as possible. Our trade unions are apparently wedded to the eight-hour plan, and all indications point to its final accomplishment, when they will take up a new shibboleth to make life still easier. They seem to have natural law on their side, but it is remarkable that employers do not recognize the logic of events as the Bank of England did. More work and better work, and therefore cheaper work is done when the men are fresh. Fatigued men are too expensive to hire at any price; unfortunately, no hard and fast line can be drawn. Some labor is so exhausting that two or three hours unfits the laborer for a day or two—driving the limited express, for instance. Yet intermittent labor, which does not require close or intense mental application, can be safely continued ten or twelve hours, or even longer.

The prevention of fatigue accidents can be brought about in but one way—by making them too expensive. As soon as a corporation discovers such a cause, it instinctively reduces the hours of labor, as a matter of economy. The sufferings of the laborers or the loss of life do not appeal to us as much as loss of money—an unhappy fact we have repeatedly, yet sorrowfully, mentioned. Suits should be decided in favor of the injured, and the damages placed so high that it will be cheaper to prevent—due precautions being taken to detect fraudulent claims. Nevertheless, it is a pleasure to note an increasing tendency throughout the world to reduce labor to a point where it can be done efficiently. Conditions do improve, even if the millennium is not yet in sight.

Night labor is another economic problem having a psychic basis of interest to physicians. It has been found by experience that for equal times it is not nearly so efficient as that done in daylight. In certain factories the night shifts have been discontinued because the product was poor and the cost inordinate. A return to nature was the logical result. There is also much evidence that night labor, which reverses our natural habits, is too destructive of the organism, and when it is necessary, it should, therefore, receive a much higher wage.

**PREVENTIVE SANITATION.**

BY SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN.

[Surgeon-General Walter Wyman of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service recently delivered a most interesting address at the commencement exercises of the Medical College of South Carolina. He dealt comprehensively with all phases of sanitation, quarantine, hygiene, and particularly with measures for the prevention of communicating infectious diseases such as bubonic plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis. He gave due credit to the great labor movement of our country for its practical work in arresting and suppressing these dread diseases. Dr. Wyman's address is of such great value to all our fellow-workmen that we publish here a large part of it.—Ed.]

The sanitary awakening in the United States is notable. Its growth may be appreciated when we look back to the conventions called by those interested in these affairs just before and after the civil war. These conventions were held in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and the discussions therein related almost exclusively to maritime quarantine. The great need was of uniformity in the administration of quarantine at the several ports. That uniformity was finally established through the National Quarantine Act of February 15, 1893. No longer is there heard the complaint that one port is lax in its quarantine administration with the evident purpose of attracting to itself commerce, seeking to avoid the more honestly administered quarantine restraints at neighboring or rival ports. This evil, so exasperating and dangerous in the past, has been so thoroughly done away with that it is almost forgotten.

Out of these quarantine conventions there developed the American Public Health Association, composed of sanitarians in both official and private life, who as the published transactions will show, have devoted themselves to the subjects of sanitation and hygiene. A leading cry of these sanitarians is the necessity of arousing popular sentiment and diffusing in popular form knowledge concerning the all-important subjects of municipal sanitation and hygiene.

Popular sentiment has been aroused, and a brief review of the field will show that it is stirred at the present time to a degree hitherto unknown.

This is seen partly in the activities of the State boards of health. All the States have now boards of health, or health departments, which each year are increasing in importance and in direct influence upon their own people. The legislatures have widened the legal functions of these State boards, and are yearly becoming more liberal in their appropriations. True, in some States the appropriations are absolutely niggardly, and it is the duty of the people appreciating the sanitary movement to demand of their legislators more liberal support of the State Health organization.

The brief circulars, leaflets or pamphlets, issued by the State boards of health, for distribution throughout the length and breadth of the State, giving plain directions with regard to the communicable diseases, pointing out the dangers and methods of meeting the same, are eloquent witnesses and contributors to the awakening of the public health sentiment.

As to the municipalities, one needs to but read the daily papers to be impressed with their increasing activities in the destruction of insanitary dwellings, tenement house reform, pure water supply, pure milk supply, pure food, compulsory notification of communicable disease and the restraints thrown about the latter to prevent extension thereof.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land, in nearly every State and in many of the cities and towns, there exist auxiliary sanitary associations, which are of great benefit in creating public sentiment and upholding the efforts of the authorities.

I need mention only, for illustrations, the great number of societies for the suppression of the great white plague, tuberculosis. Among other organiza-

tions for the suppression of this disease, there may be mentioned as of particular interest the American Federation of Labor. In a well-prepared pamphlet they have set forth the dangers and the care that must be exercised by the individual afflicted with this disease to prevent its conveyance to others, and as this association has a membership of about two million and extends to every part of the Union its influence in the suppression of this disease must be great.

The sanitary movements of the present time are answering the question: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and the answer is, "Yes!" There is more than a sentimental or religious reason in this answer; there is a practical and self-protecting reason, why every portion of the community should be interested in the sanitary welfare of every other portion—why the more prosperous should interest themselves in preventing the less prosperous from living under unhygienic conditions in insanitary dwellings or with indifference to the natural laws of health.

There is no part of any community which is not affected by the sanitary condition of every other part. The millionaire, residing in his mansion in the suburbs, the God-given light falling in the windows on every side of his house, with fresh air in abundance, with a filtered water supply or drinking water imported from some spring of famous purity, and with plumbing and house drainage of the most modern and perfect type, may fancy that he has nothing to fear from the over-crowded rooms of an insanitary tenement house located in some interior court or alley of the slum district of the city, but the connection between these two dwellings is in many ways more direct than he may imagine. It needs but a little sociologic study to appreciate how readily the germ of a disease nurtured in the most poverty-stricken portion of a city may find its way to the residence of the wealthy.

I had this fact impressed upon me during a period of governmental service in a certain city where at the time of this incident the smallpox was prevailing. In one of its finest mansions there dwelt a beautiful child, the sole heir of its cultivated and wealthy parents, almost worshiped by them and guarded in every way possible with exceptional jealousy and care. The parents were unwilling to incur even the minimum risk of vaccination and established instead a system of prevention of contact with the outer world, involving a confinement of the child to the house until the disease should have disappeared from the city. But the faithful nurse must needs have rest and recreation, and during one of these periods made visits to her colored friends in their poor habitation, and brought back to the child the dread disease against which these unusual precautions had been taken, and which terminated its life.

The prosperous, intelligent and ruling members of any community who are indifferent to the sanitary welfare of the ignorant, or the poor, or even the vicious, are thereby endangering themselves. The disease germ is too often considered a myth or something far away from the healthy and prosperous. It is invisible to the naked eye, but so is the air we breathe invisible. It is an entity; it has real existence. Though unseen by normal vision, it may be seen at any time through the microscope, now in such common use, the spectacles of science. You have but to put on your spectacles to see the germ. And where will you hunt for it? You will not hunt where the sunlight from Heaven pours in, nor where the fresh pure air from the mountains, seas, or plains permeates the habitation; you will not hunt for it in houses where there is pure water and sanitary plumbing, or in localities where there is good drainage, sewerage, and paving. These are not the natural haunts of the germ. You will hunt for him successfully where these conditions do not exist—in your bad tenements, dark and unventilated rooms, in the hidden dirt and foul collections of untidy places; the parasite of rodents and insects, breeding along with these on unkempt premises. You will find it clinging to old carpets,

furniture, wall paper, and bedding in these miserable habitations, or floating with the dust in the air, and clinging, also, to the persons of the inhabitants of such places.

Now, the disease germ is a social climber. Its existence is not stationary. It goes calling, with the old clothes and person of the inhabitants of the foul den, who surely will visit friends less degraded, and these have friends of higher degree. So that, slowly or rapidly as the case may be, the germ struggles upwards and is carried to the top.

This shows the necessity of the absolute elimination of the slums in every city.

As I have previously declared, there is no adequate reason why slums should exist anywhere, and by slums I mean places where, through bad drainage, imperfect sewerage, inadequate air space, lack of pure water, and lack of sunlight, human beings are subject to disease and crime inducing conditions.

The existence of slums in a city is that city's fault, not its misfortune. Human beings are sub-

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

THE RENTERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Commercial and Savings Bank, Safe Deposit Vaults, No. 131-135 Hayes Street, east of Van Ness Avenue.

For the half year ending June 15, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, on savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, June 17, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from June 15, 1907.

Also, two (2) per cent per annum paid on commercial deposits, subject to check, credited monthly. Interest paid from the day that all deposits are made.

2t

C. S. SCOTT, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO.

Corner California and Montgomery Streets.

For the six months ending June 30, 1907, a dividend has been declared on all deposits in the savings department of this company at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907. The same rate of interest will be paid by our branch offices, located at 1531 Devisadero Street, 2572 Mission Street, 1740 Fillmore Street, and 19th and Minnesota Streets. Dividends not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from July 1, 1907.

J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

143 Montgomery Street, corner Bush.

For the half year ending June 30, 1907, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of three and three-fourths (3¾) per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal from July 1, 1907.

JNO. U. CALKINS, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY  
526 California Street.

For the half year ending June 30, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and eight-tenths (3 8-10) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1907.

GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

THE CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, MARKET AND CHURCH STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Has declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1907, a dividend of 4 per cent per annum on ordinary deposits and 6 per cent on term deposits. Interest on deposit payable on and after July 1st. Interest on ordinary deposits not called for will be added to the principal and thereafter bear interest at the same rate.

WASHINGTON DODGE, President.

ject to disease, and as this means simply municipal cleanliness and decency, there can be no good reason why it should not be brought about. The chief pride of a city should not be in its boulevards and handsome buildings. These can wait. But the chief pride should be that nowhere within its boundaries can be found slum conditions as just described. The removal of such conditions can not wait.

Not only thus will disease be suppressed, but there will be encouraged the development of individual health and power. It would mean a greater average of mental aptitude for work in the higher fields of human activity, in all the arts and sciences. Under more perfect sanitary environments we live longer, we live better; our energies, physical and mental, are stronger, and better fit us for entering upon a higher plane of living. There is better opportunity for greater culture and refinement, greater familiarity with the higher laws of life, greater ability to comprehend our spiritual being and wrest from the unknown those higher principles of existence towards which we are now groping with unexplained instinct.

Man, after the fall, was at first chiefly animal; next he gained mentality; and now he is reaching forward to what for a better term we may call spirituality, and which is so often expressed in the term, "uplifting of the human race," by those who plead for human advancement.

Thus it will be seen that the principles of preventive medicine apply universally. All are interested in them, from the highest to the lowest, no matter what their calling.

Physicians are the natural agents of preventive medicine, but there are other natural agents. There are the engineers, expert in sanitary works; lawyers, who have sanitary wisdom; philanthropists, sometimes misguided in their efforts, but helpful. Then there are the clergy and the religious denominations. These have great opportunities, but too often miss the mark.

The clergy and their various denominational societies could be much more effective than they are in bringing about improved conditions. Their opportunities are exceptional, but their operations, while helpful to a degree and worthy of commendation, too often fall short and fail to grapple with the real needs. Their benefits are but temporary, and too often by their palliative character result in a neglect of more radical and basic treatment. I refer particularly to the work that is done under the name of charity.

Charity, as it is ordinarily understood, is insufficient and temporizes with the real difficulty. The charity enjoined by Scripture, it seems to me, is charity of the mind, and disposition rather than physical charities. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," but it does not cover a multitude of dirt. Much of the physical charity of today is but the individual or corporate atonement for the shortcomings of the community. The best physical charity is the establishment and enforcement of proper sanitary laws. The charity that limits its activity to supplying food, or clothing, or heat to the poor, and extending sympathy and words of encouragement, is not enough. Let the devotee go further; let him ask why there is allowed to exist within the city such a habitation where the sun never enters and light scarce permeates; where ventilation is unprovided, and the air is vitiated by overcrowding; where there is no sewer connection, and where the surface drainage round about runs to the cellar or first floor, adding dampness to other bad conditions. Let him ask, "Is there no city ordinance that forbids such conditions? If there is, why is it not enforced?" Let him say, "I will inquire and if the purse or other influence of some crafty owner is the cause of this evasion of the law I will call attention to it and also to the official who is neglecting his duty." Or, if there is no violation of the law, with my friends I will form a coalition, and have elected to the city council some one who will introduce a proper ordinance, and I will help arouse

a public sentiment that will force it through.

Put your pity, your sympathy, your indignation, your enthusiasm, your charity, into laws or ordinances. Enthusiasm is ephemeral; determination is weakened by time and events. But if all these are translated into written statutes they are preserved and are continuously operative.

The Earl of Stamford, in a presidential address before a sanitary Congress at Bradford, England, in 1903, made the following statement:

"More and more is it becoming clear that indiscriminate public and private charities can never, for all their abundance, mitigate a tithe of the evil, misery, and pauperism—incidents of the accumulation of the very wealth out of which those charities are supported. In spite of all our efforts at charitable relief—nay, rather because of them—the evil increases, and individual attempts to arrest the rising tide become futile. Before our eyes spreads the depopulated countryside, and into our cities in increasing crowds pour men and women who were once and ever should be the backbone and glory of the nation but who now go to swell the ranks of the unemployed and to become the victims of the city slums. For these and all the other cognate evils of the day our eyes turn for salvation and help to sanitation, and Lord Beaconsfield's aphorism, 'Sanitas, sanitatum, omnia sanitas,' once lightly regarded or derided, has become a mighty and accepted truth."

How wide, then, is the field of thought and action of the sanitarian! He delves into the material problems connected with the daily life of the poorest of the community, and his mind is occupied with constructive efforts on the part of his State, his country, and of all nations. He must have his eye upon a standard set upon the highest pinnacle, but must beware of utopian measures. He should remember that a law or measure which seems entirely impracticable today may appear perfectly practicable tomorrow. And he should have the sound judgment which will make him withhold placing any stone in the sanitary structure till the stone below has been firmly fixed. His mission is alike to keep out disease and to eliminate its causes; as an ally or agent of law and government to spread a net and hold it firm to catch and throw back the vicious and diseased in the great wave of immigration as it breaks upon our shores; to lay the hand of healthful restraint upon commerce for its own and the public good; to check the merchant or manufacturer when his absorbing greed for gain makes him ready to risk the lives of hundreds; to oppose the lawyer when by a legal twist in behalf of the individual he seeks to force a way around the sanitary barrier erected for the common safety; to force the slow comprehension of legislators; to prick the tardy conscience of the doctor with the needle of the law; to sweep from the path the sentimental obstruction of philanthropic visionaries; and to spread the knowledge among the people so necessary for their own welfare.

In his mission he must bear in mind the old Latin aphorism: "Palma non sine pulvere." But he will find compensation in that other aphorism, "Labor ipse volupas," in the consciousness of the nobility of his efforts his labor will itself prove a pleasure."

#### AN IDEAL LABOR LEADER.

The *United Mine Worker*, in a recent issue, publishes the following pen sketch of a labor leader:

The ideal labor leader is an ideal man in every particular, whose ready brain quickly grasps each new situation as it presents itself, and whose cool, level head instantly directs the proper course of action. He must have the self-confidence which will guide him to success under all circumstances and the prestige which will compel any one to give him a hearing. He must have a fairly good education, that he may couch his language in terms of intelligent conciseness and forcible emphasis.

He seldom looks for any one to help him with his difficulties, because he has learned that there are few who can or will help him when he is stuck. He is a fellow who will always fall right side up, no matter how far the descent or how violent the force that sent him. He must show no anger and be always

pleasant; sacrifice his time, his health and his temper; protest seldom, object never, and be a diplomat always. Without regard to himself he must remember that he is out in the interest of his organization. He is the fellow who must see the bright side, both inside and out, of everything. Bad weather, bad trade, bad treatment and bad luck; bad words from those he represents make little difference in his outward equanimity. He knows that it is not a bit of use to be pessimistic or discouraged.

Whatever may be his private opinions, he keeps them to himself. He is and has to be the frankest and most conservative man on earth. He has often to act as mediator between employer and employe, and he must necessarily know the business of both and must keep faith with both, which is at times difficult. He works on bravely and uncomplainingly, bearing the brunt of the trouble and the knocks of everybody, doing his best for those he represents, and often getting very little thanks from them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was once on an electioneering tour in Ontario, and as the elections were bitterly contested, every effort was made to stir up race and religious prejudice. One day a Quebec Liberal sent this telegram to Sir Wilfrid: "Report in circulation in this country that your children have not been baptized. Telegraph denial." To this the Premier replied: "Sorry to say report is correct. I have no children."—*Argonaut*.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* is an unfair publication.

## Jas. G. Maguire

### ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 22, St. Mungo Building, N. W. Corner  
Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street

## UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

Published by authority of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

#### NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)  
American Machinist, (W.)  
American Museum Journal, (M.)  
American Printer, (M.)  
Automobile Topics, (W.)  
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)  
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)  
Century, The, (M.)  
Christian Advocate, (W.)  
Country Life in America, (M.)  
Critic and Literary World, (M.)  
Delineator, (M.)  
Designer, (M.)  
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)  
Forum, (Q.)  
Garden Magazine, (M.)  
Gentlewoman, (M.)  
Homiletic Review, (M.)  
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)  
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)  
Literary Digest, (W.)  
Marine Engineering, (M.)  
McClure's, (M.)  
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My Business Friend, (M.)  
Nautical Gazette, (W.)  
Navy League Journal, (M.)  
New Idea, (M.)  
Paragon Monthly.  
Photographic Times, (M.)  
Power, (M.)  
Power Boat News, (W.)  
Rudder, The, (M.)  
Smart Set, (M.)  
St. Nicholas, (M.)  
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)  
Town and Country, (W.)  
Town Topics, (W.)  
Trust Companies, (M.)  
Typewriter and Phonographic World.  
Vogue, (W.)  
World's Work, (M.)

#### Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.)  
Modern Priscilla, (M.)  
Columbiad, (M.)  
Green Bag, (M.)  
Donahoe's Mag., (M.)  
Profitable Adv., (M.)

#### Chicago, Ill.

Red Book.  
Men and Women, (M.)  
The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)  
Saturday Evening Post, (W.)  
Springfield, Mass.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)  
New England Homestead, (W.)  
American Agriculturist, (W.)  
Farm and Home, (S. M.)  
Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)  
Springfield, Ohio.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)  
Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)  
\*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly;

Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

**MELLEN, THE NEW YORK "TIMES" AND ORGANIZED LABOR.**

Recently President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, made a statement which has been utilized by that portion of the newspaper press which gladly grabs at and magnifies every utterance, no matter how flimsy, which is calculated to reflect adversely upon the cause of labor. Among these papers, says the *American Federationist*, is the New York *Times*, which takes Mr. Mellen's statement as the basis for a screed against the position which labor takes regarding the capitalist policy of wage reductions. But we must first quote Mr. Mellen's statement before discussing the *Times*' fallacious contentions, flings, and conclusions.

Says Mr. Mellen:

"I regret to say, so far as the organized labor item is concerned, that I am meeting a constantly decreased efficiency with every increase granted in wages."

Without assuming a positive knowledge of the details of the particular incident to which reference is made in the quotation, we are confident the statement can not be borne out by the facts; that an investigation would show the assertion to be unfounded; that if any person, private or official, were to charge that the railroad over which Mr. Mellen presides is less safe for travel because the engineers and other men in connection with the operation of the road are less efficient today than they were in the past, President Mellen would quickly and indignantly denounce the assertion as a slander, and would justly claim that in every department of his railroad the work is performed by men of the utmost reliability and of the highest efficiency.

In truth, his statement is so at variance with the facts, that the history of organized industry past and present is its best refutation.

But there must be a clue to the animus of Mr.

Mellen's baseless statement, and it is found in the very language he used. Where can he find on his pay-roll an "organized labor item?" He will no doubt find items of wages and salaries paid to workmen and laborers for services performed, but for organized labor, as such, not a fraction.

As we have pointed out, the term "organized labor," employed by President Mellen, shows that he aimed to cast some sort of stigma upon labor unions and so relieved himself of that chunk of untruth, tried to palm it off on a tolerant public, and thus gave material deemed good enough by the New York *Times* for its ignorant comments on economics, ignorance as indicated in the very heading, "More Wages, Less Work," it placed over the editorial in question. Here is a quotation from it:

"It was some months ago that Mr. Gompers issued without copyright his method for prolonged prosperity—as soon as it slackens, increase wages. This will increase the nation's spending power, which will stimulate consumption, and remedy overproduction, the great first cause of reaction. Mr. Gompers, no more than those whom he leads in the direction President Mellen deplores, shows appreciation of the fatal defect in his plan. At some point in the upward path of prices employers lose their profits through increased cost of production, and when profits fail shops must shut down, whatever the men or their employers wish."

We ask any candid reader to answer for himself a few questions.

Is not production primarily for the use and the consumption of the people?

Is not overproduction another term for the same economic condition, underconsumption?

Should the people go hungry because through their labors there is overproduction of food stuffs?

Should the people go ragged because through their labors there is an overproduction of wearing apparel?

Should the people live in smaller quarters or in the streets because through their labors there is an overproduction of dwelling houses?

If the using and consuming power of the masses

were increased, would not overproduction, the real cause of industrial stagnation and reaction, be avoided?

These questions might be continued ad libitum, and the answers to them are obvious and axiomatic.

The economic unwisdom of the *Times* is also indicated in its statement that this (higher wages) will increase the "nation's spending power." It evidently does not know, or conveniently forgets, that often nations spend tremendously while the people spend little and live in abject poverty. It is an economic truth about which there is no difference among the various schools of political economists that a nation's prosperity and progress depend upon the increased production and the increased use and consumption of things produced.

The Federal Bureau of Statistics in its report for April and the first ten months of the present fiscal year shows an increase of exports for that month over April of last year, of \$13,000,000, and again in the exports for the first ten months of the present fiscal year over the same period of last year, of approximately \$120,000,000. The most notable features in these exports are the decline in our shipments of food products and increased shipment of manufactured products.

All through our own country there is the liveliest activity in industry and commerce; and where, pray, then, is the indication that because of the upward tendency of wages shops have "shut down?"

In the manufacturing plants of the country, in the plant of the *Times* itself where wages have been increased, the *Times* will, we are sure, note with satisfaction that with increased wages the efficiency of employes has improved. We cite these facts as the best answer to the unfounded assertions of both President Mellen and the *Times*.

It is a fact quite easily demonstrable that in a country where wages are highest and conditions of employment for the workers best, there the industrial, commercial, moral, and social conditions have

# SUNNYSIDE The Beautiful

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attained their highest development and progress.

The *Times* should bear in mind that this is not an individual, but an economic and sociological question with which we are dealing.

Further on in the same editorial, the *Times* says: "President Mellen is not the first to notice the decreased efficiency of labor during prosperity, nor is it noticed for the first time now. Sociologists know very well that shorter hours and enlarged incomes frequently result in self-indulgence, too often in modes of living which reduce physical capacity for work, rather than in storing up surplus earnings in a reservoir for effort when powers shall fail."

Where in all our country does the *Times* get its facts for its assertion of the "decreased efficiency of labor during prosperity?"

Upon what foundation after all is prosperity based?

Is the term "prosperity" simply a fanciful word with which to juggle?

Is not the very essence of the term "prosperity" a tribute to the power of production, of use and consumption of the things produced by the masses of the workers—the wealth producers?

Where in all the world can we find greater and better wealth producers than among the working people of the United States?

Compared man with man, there is no harder toiler, more persistent and successful producer than the wage-earner of the United States.

As a matter of fact, to speak of the prosperity of the people of a country, is a declaration at the same time, even unexpressed in words, of the increased efficiency of the workers, as the producers of wealth, as well as in its use and consumption.

It may be true as the *Times* states, that "shorter hours and enlarged incomes frequently result in self-indulgence, too often in modes of living which reduce physical capacity for work, rather than in storing up surplus earnings in a reservoir for effort when powers shall fail." But this assertion has no application to the wage-earners—the working people. If it has any truth at all, it applies to the members of that class whose hours have become so shortened, and whose incomes have become so enlarged and their self-indulgence so flagrant, as not only to reduce, but to destroy their desire, or physical capacity for work.

More than likely the *Times* finds itself a victim of the same dementia with President Mellen, as indicated in his address before the Trinity College students last March, in which he raged against rate laws and other attempts at railroad regulation, and incidentally blamed all his troubles and difficulties upon organized labor. But it won't do.

Taking Harry Orchard's description of himself, in his evidence against Wm. D. Haywood, he writes himself down the most consummate scoundrel and bestial brute the world has known. Murderer, bigamist, burglar, incendiary, fraud, liar, thief, are a few of titles of crimes which he cheerfully testifies he committed. It can not be imagined that upon the testimony of an incarnate villain so debased, any honest American jury will convict a man, who, despite his opinions, has hitherto born a spotless personal reputation.—*American Federationist*.

Prof. Adams, the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been investigating the cost of the transportation of mails by the railroads and comparing it with the express business. He finds that the government pays the roads \$31.75 for carrying a ton of mail matter from New York to Buffalo, whereas the roads charge the express companies but \$12.50 for transporting a ton of merchandise between the same two points. It further appears that a railway mail car costs \$6,000, and the government pays for their's an annual rental of \$5,447, out of which the roads subtract \$1,200 for maintenance and repairs, leaving a net annual profit of \$4,247 on an investment of \$6,000, and Mr. Tawney, chairman of Appropriations, says there are postal cars that have done service twenty-five years and earned \$106,175 each, though the average life of such cars is only fifteen years, with net earnings of more than \$70,000.

### PRINTERS FAVOR LARGE DEFENSE FUND.

As an offset to the half million dollars to be appropriated yearly by the National Manufacturers' Association to fight trade unions, and to demonstrate that organized labor has no intention of wavering in its efforts for better working conditions and advanced wage scales, Atlanta Typographical Union, at its June meeting, adopted resolutions calling upon the International Typographical Union to set aside \$500,000 to be used as a defense fund against the proposed warfare on union labor, and urging other affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor to take similar action. The International Typographical Union alone has spent several millions of dollars in the past two years in establishing the eight-hour day, and there is no reason to fear that it will weaken in face of the manufacturers' movement. The following is the text of the resolution adopted by No. 48:

Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48, in meeting assembled, hereby takes cognizance of the following facts, to-wit: That,

"WHEREAS, The National Manufacturers' Association of America, at its convention in New York City recently, did pledge itself to appropriate annually the sum of \$500,000 to be spent in a warfare against organized labor and the principles of unionism, and by so doing has thrown down the gauntlet as a warning to organized labor bodies that the members intend to use their corporate wealth in a warfare that means the life or death of the rights of the working people of this country to organize for their mutual benefit and protection against the 'organized,' 'trust-combined' and 'tariff-protected' industries of the United States; thereby denying the workingman his rights to demand a fair and equitable share of the profits of his labor from the said corporate industrial powers; and,

"WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union of North America has expended over \$4,000,000 in the past two years in establishing the eight-hour day within its jurisdiction, and has succeeded in its endeavor, that we do now request and petition our International officers and all subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union of North America to establish a permanent defense fund of \$500,000, to be used in the protection and maintenance of our International organization.

"Resolved, That the delegates of Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48 are hereby requested to present to the next International Typographical Union convention, to be held at Hot Springs, Ark., the above request, and petition that body to pass such law or laws as will establish a permanent defense fund of \$500,000."

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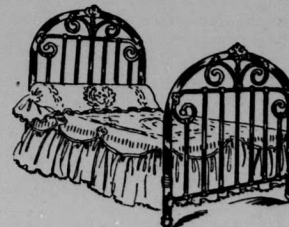
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# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)** No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 221 5th ave., Richmond Dist.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

**Boot and Shoe Repairers**—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Foundry Employees**—Meet 2d Sunday, 1133 Mission.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Glove Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous**—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Ladies' Tailors**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mallers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Marine Cooks and Stewards**—46 East.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mailers**—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers** No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, Mission Street Bulkhead; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers**, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers**, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

**Will J. French**, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Meet 42A West Park St.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Walters**, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

## A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

### Food and Kindred Products.

**Bread**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

**Cigars**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

**Flour**—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Groceries**—James Butler, New York City.

**Tobacco**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

**Whiskey**—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Clothing**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Bros.**—New York.

**Corsets**—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

**Gloves**—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

**Hats**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Shirts and Collars**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

### Printing and Publications.

**Bookbinders**—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Printing**—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Bulletin.

**Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.**

**Pottery and Brick**—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

**Cement**—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

### Machinery and Building.

**General Hardware**—Landers, Fiary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York

Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

**Iron and Steel**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

**Stoves**—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### Miscellaneous.

**Bill Posters**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

**Hotels**—Keddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

**Railways**—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

### Wood and Furniture.

**Bags**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

**Brooms and Dusters**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**Furniture**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**Gold Beaters**—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

**Lumber**—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

**Leather**—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Paper**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.); J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**Wall Paper**—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

**Watches**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

**Wire Cloth**—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

A factory inspector in Chicago has discovered the cause of an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria in that city. In making an inspection of the sweatshops in the congested districts, he found a young girl lying ill with scarlet fever on a pile of clothing that had been made ready for delivery to the wholesaler, by whom it would have been sold sooner or later to the retailer, and thus finally reach the consumer. The Garment Workers have persistently exposed just such conditions as are being unearthed in Chicago, and wherever the interest of the officers can be aroused this menace to the health of the community is being abolished. Positive proof is sometimes necessary to arouse the authorities to action.—*Typographical Journal*.

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## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



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- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy. Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.  
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.  
 (82) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 234 Thirteenth.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.  
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.  
 (153) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate ave.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.  
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.  
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.  
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.  
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

- (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (32) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.  
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.  
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

## MAILERS

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

## Main Office

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 LOCK STITCH, HEMSTITCH, CHAIN STITCH

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**Banners, Badges, Parade Flags  
and Sashes, Regalia, But-  
tons, Souvenirs, Etc.**

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Opposite U. S. Mint, San Francisco

PHONE TEMPORARY 1966

WE PRINT THE "LABOR CLARION"

## READY FOR BUSINESS

## WRIGHT HARDWARE COMPANY

77 THIRD STREET

Opposite old location

¶ We have resumed business in the block where we were before the fire, and will be pleased to have our old customers look us up. We will carry a complete line of **Tools and Builders' Hardware.**

Open Saturday evenings till 10 p. m.

## Union Stamped Shoes

for Ladies—new styles,  
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pair, at the

## "Shield of Quality" Shoe House

508 VALENCIA STREET, at Sixteenth

## GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Gussag & Feilet, San Antonio printers, have signed with the union. This means practically the elimination of the Typothetae in printing affairs in Texas.

An estimate furnished by a Washington statistician gives the number of men killed in the daily pursuit of their callings, largely skilled and unskilled laborers, for the past four years at 80,000 men, or 20,000 annually.

Convict labor produces goods to the value of \$35,000,000 annually. About half of the prison-made wares are produced under the "contract system." One prison contractor owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons in six States.

At the Farmers' Union convention recently held in Hutchinson, Kansas, resolutions were adopted advocating affiliation with the labor unions, demanding the label on all articles purchased by farmers and co-operating with organized labor in the cities to the fullest extent.

Toronto bookbinders have won a signal victory in that city. They have secured a five-year agreement and an eight-hour day. This agreement went into effect June 1. The scale, too, has been increased. The former scale was \$14.50 a week of 52 hours. The new scale provides for \$15 for 48 hours the first year, \$16 the second and \$17 on and after the third year.

The cigar factory of Myer Bros., York, Pa., which has heretofore employed a considerable number of women and children, will in the future be operated as a union shop, and only skilled cigarmakers—men who are members of the Cigarmakers' International Union—will be employed. The shop has started under the new conditions with a force of 50 men, which will be increased as men can be secured.

As a result of an appeal to the State convention of the American Federation of Labor by William Stuncombe, New England Organizer of the Labor League, two hundred delegates representing every city and forty towns in Maine agreed to boycott all druggists selling products of the National Tobacco Company, the so-called "cigar trust." Efforts will be made to extend the boycott throughout New England.

The Farmers' Union of Georgia has gone officially on record as opposing the present immigration movement on the ground that undesirable citizens will be brought into the State; that they will crowd the native Georgians out of the factories, and that the admission of so many will increase the production of cotton and lower the price. Resolutions were also passed asking Senators and States, Congress and Senate to do all in their power to restrain the tide of immigration to the United States.

The Scotch immigrants recently imported into Canada by the Salvation Army have refused to act as strikebreakers in Victoria, B. C., and have also brought suit for heavy damages, which it seems they can recover under the Workmen's Act of 1902, forbidding deception in inducing men to contract for the filling of any position. The affidavits claim that the plaintiffs came to Canada as the result of seeing an advertisement of the Salvation Army in a Scotch publication, and allege they were given to understand that no labor trouble of any kind existed in Victoria, and on this claim the charge of deception is made.

The Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners of England in its annual report shows that enormous strides have been made during the past year. The total income from all sources was £98,027, an increase of £6,777 on the year. The expenditure amounted to £43,033, leaving a balance to go forward of £54,993, bringing the value of the association up to £489,179—a grand fighting fund. This represents £23 7s. 5½d. per head of 20,928 members returned. An increase of 1,477 is noted in the membership, which is directly due to the large number of new mills which have been put up, to the excellent organizing and to the benefits secured to employees by way of advances.

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MEN'S FURNISHERS  
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FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

For Good UNION MADE Clothes Go To

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Guaranteed Capital and Surplus . . . \$2,603,755.68  
Capital actually paid up in cash . . . 1,000,000.00  
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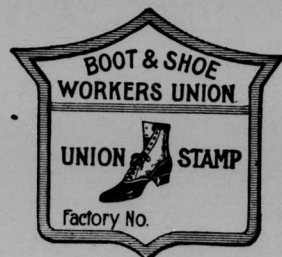
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

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Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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PANAMA HATS \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

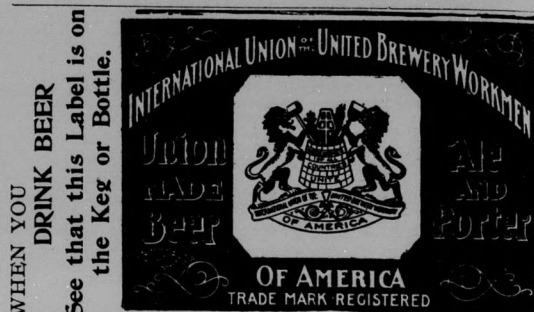
The \$5.00 Grade are Going Fast  
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OF AMERICA

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Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.  
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.  
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 ½ Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.  
Jussaltiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan street.  
Joe Foss, 2977 Mission street.  
Martin Bros., Market street.  
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.